Ther | Bur om, the to treat, but to fand. He faid it was a kappy, and he believed a very proper expression; it might be every way descriptive of the fate of the errand, and it was not very improbable that both the noble commissioner and his brother would be employed in founding the coasts of America. [A loud laugh on the eppefite fide of the Loufe. ] He faid he knew both the gen-tlemen extremely well; they were men of integrity and high honour; of eminent skill in their respective professions. He had served with one of them in America during the late war, and was personally acquainted with the other; but at the same time he did not think that administration could have picked out two men more unqualified for the effectuating so abstruce, diffi-cult and ardnous a business, as that committed to their charge by the commission. He was extremely severe on the conduct of administration; said the armaments both

by fea and land were shamefully delayed; that neither were the troops nor transports ready; part of the Heffians had not yet left Germany, though the 22d of May

Surely ministers, ignorant as they were, could not imagine that troops still in Germany would arrive early enough in America, this featon, to carry on the operations of an offensive war, a war of conquest. He then took a general view of the state of the whole empire, and its several parts of Ireland, and the East and West Indies. He faid the parliament of Ireland, from its obsequiousness to the minister, had rendered that eountry totally defenceless, by thripping it of its troops; that the East-Indies was in a state of internal confu-Son, and external imbecility; that the West-Indies was on the eve of a famine, and that North-America was for ever loft : fo that, without any attempt from a foreign enemy, the consequences to be expected were dreadful to think on; but if France should take an advantage of such a state of things, one or all of them

must fall a prey to the ambitious designs of that restless

Governor JOHNSTONE closed the debate, and was personally severe on the minister. He expatiated greatly on the numerous infamous jobts that were every day going on, and enumerated the various methods there were devited for creating corrupt majorities in that house. He spoke of the sicences granted by the admiralty board, and remarked a curious fact which had come out in the papers laid before the house, which was a contract of Sir James Cockburn, and James Bogle French, for ten thousand gallons of rum, at four shillings a gallon, though it was well known that the contract might be executed at two shillings a gallon. No wonder that the people were plundered, and the nation undone. No wonder that there were decifive majorities in that house, and numerous addresses from every part of the kingdom. No wonder that the American war was become a favourite war with the majority of the house, though hated and disapproved of by every man in the kingdom, who had not a personal interest in its continuance.

The question was put at half after ten, and the house divided. Ayes 85, noes 171.

July 23. By private letters from America we learn, that three merchants of eminence, deputed by the congress at Philodelphia, have been sent to the Sardinian court, and have had several conferences with the king's ministers relative to settling conditions for a treaty of commerce to that country from the colonies, and for exempting any English spies laden with American produce from all duties levied on goods brought into the ports of his Sardinian majesty.

A letter from Cadiz, dated July 3, says, "An ad-

vice boat is just arrived here from South-America, which has brought some very particular, and, as it is said, very disagreeable news. An express it gone up with it to Madrid. I have just now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portuguese have killed and taken above one thousand of our troops, and destroyed

fome towns and villages."
Sailing down the Thames (fays a correspondent) which used formerly to be a rational amusement, has fately been very painful to a confiderate mind. Instead of the immente number of merchantmen with fails unfurling for every quarter of the globe, the late prospect has confifted chiefly of transports for America, laden with instruments calculated to carry death to the boforms, and defolation through the country of our un-fortunate fellow-subjects, friends, and brothers.

Extrast of a letter from Hamburgh.

Letters from Hanover advise, that the king of Great-Britain has given orders to re-mount the artillery, not only at Hanover, but also at Stade, Hamelen, deburgh, Nienburgh, and other strong places in the electorate, to make new baggage-waggons, carts, and copper for pontoous, and moreover, to take throughout the electorate an exact lift of all the young men able to

July 26. A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated June 1, says,-" At Montserrat and Nevis they are in great want of provisions, and the legislative powers in those islands have offered premiums for the importation of flour, bread, beef, pork, herrings, butter, rice, corn, peas, and beans. A few days ago arrived at Port Royal, from England, his majetty's ship Boreas, Thompson, Liq; commander, with three transports under her convoy, faid to carry the 50th regiment to America."

To the honour of a noble lord in administration, who was the other day informed that the treasurer of one of the northern colonies of America, lately come over, had brought off a large fum of provincial cash, with which he had been intrusted; he gave it as his advice, that the money so brought off should immediately be attached by government, or the treasurer be sent back by the first opportunity to account with the people of the province from whence he came; for that, al-though we were unfortunately engaged in a contest about constitutional points (which every good man about constitutional points (which every good man wished to see speedily accommodated) it was by no means our wish to be considered by the colonists as encouragers or protectors of such land pirates or free-booters, as might say hither from justice, under colour of having been friends to government in that country.

If an engagement dappens at sea, we hear nothing of the ships which are taken from us. If any are taken from the enemy, shough the bulk of an oyster boat, we we are sure to have it added to the list on the gazette.

We have lost four sloops of war in one engagement, and several more armed vessels. Near so transports of valuable cargoes, whose names we know stand among the number employed by government, yet this vile

the number employed by government, yet this vile paper of imposition is silent about the transports, and

makes a parade of victory, for the Glafgow, who ren away. Look at the land movements: If Howe is forced from Boston with 10,000 men who were to have conquered all America, the gazette call it " a resolution to remove;" if he leaves only 200 pieces of cannon, and half of the king's flores, it says, he leaves nothing behind him. A fecretary of state too affirms this upon the

It is faid a new regulation is going immediately to take place, for conveying all letters and expresses to and from America. The vessels appointed for that purpose are to consist of fix armed swift sailing vessels, commanded each by a lieutenant in the navy.

July 27. Capt. Williamson, of the Francis, who is arrived in town from Antigua, brings us the following accounts, viz., That a few days after they were on this fide of the Bermuda islands, the following ships were taken by the Revenge and Montgomery, two small American privateers, viz. the brig Henry, Blyth, from Barbados to Halifax, taken the 28th of May, laden with rum; the Rover, Hunter, from Antigua to Dub-lin, taken the 13th of June, laden with ditto; the Isabella, Kirk, from ditto for ditto, taken the 13th of June, loaded with ditto; the Harlequin, Goodwin, from Nevis to ditto, taken the ad of July, loaded with fugar and rum; the Devonshire, Fisher, from Antigua to ditto, taken the 1st of July, laden with rum; the Polly, Lear, from ditto to London, taken the ad of July, loaded with lugar and rum, in lat. 34, 55, long. 53, 36. They are valued all together at three hundred thousand pounds.

Capt. stephenson, of the Lady Juliana, arrived in town yesterday, and gives us the following account of the capture or his ship the Lady Juliana, from Jamaica to London, in company with the Reynold, capt. Rufden, from ditto for ditto, and the Juno, capt. Mariden, from ditto for Briftol. On the 9th and 12th of May last they were atta ked by two American privateers,

capt. Henry, mounting fix three pounders and 10 swivels, on the 9th of May; and Lady Juliana, Stephenion and Juno, Mariden, were taken by the Chance, capt. Adams, who mounted 4 fix pounders, 10 swivels, the 12th; that the provincials put the captains and paffengers on board a Spanish vessel that was leaky, to carry them into Providence, where the captain purchased a vessel called the Baltimore, which is since arrived at Plymouth.

The nine ships abovementioned were all taken by the two provincial privateers with the greatest ease, after they had been convoyed 150 leagues from the ports they respectively failed from, and left bethe men of war, ander a supposition that they were totally out of danger. The Lady Juliana, capt. Stephnion, had 600 hogsheads of sugar, and 30,000 hard dollars on board, beiides other negotiable and marketable articles; her cargo therefore, exclusive of the dollars, at a moderate computation, was worth 25,000 l.

The certain advice received yesterday of nine sail of ships being taken by the American privateers, has raised the infurance on all Jamaica ships, and ships from the West-India islands, so per cent. more than it was before, and many of the underwriters even refuse to enter their names on a policy; for they look upon it a very hazardous venture, as there is a vast number of privateers out, to intercept our homeward bound West-

Forty per cent. insurance was offered on Wednesday, and fifty per cent. infured last Tuesday, on some of the above thips. It is faid privateers will, in confequence of the above intelligence, be fitted out here immediately.

July 29. This morning advice was received from Dover, that the Resolution, Sims, from Halifax, was fafe arrived there, with some dispatches, dated June 26. It is faid fhe brings an account that lord Howe, in the Eagle man of war, with a fleet of transports to the amount of 60 fail, had joined his brother, (the general) with the train of artillery; that the troops, both foreign and English, were in good health, and had sailed on an expedition.

It is faid, government does not expect any dispatches relating to the operations of the above army, till some time in August, when probably they will have some-thing material to lay before the public.

By a letter from Cork, dated the and inst. we are informed, that on the same day the Minerva transport arrived there in 23 days from Halifax, and brings an account, that previous to her departure, lord Howe. with the troops from Europe, had joined general Howe's army then embarked, by which junction they were 22,000 strong, and had sailed to the southward.

Last week the workmen in his majesty's rope-yard at Woolwich, were put on double days, the same as in war time, which they have not been fince the prefent disputes with America commenced.

We have it from undoubted authority, that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Jenkinson are gone to Paris with proposals to cede all Canada to the crown of France, upon conditions of their taking an active part against the Americans.

## CHARLESTOWN, September 11.

On Thursday last the brigantine of war Comet, capt. Turpin, returned from a cruize, with the ship Clarista, which he took lying at anchor off Augustine bar, on the asth of August; her cargo consists of lumber, with about 40 negroes, and some houshold furniture, said to belong to a gentleman who was removing from Georgia to East-Florida. The day before capt. I urpin's arrival, he saw a frigate, which gave chace all that day, and part of the next, and came close in to the land, but being confiderably to leeward, and a dull failer, could not come up with either the brigantine or her prize.

## Extraß of a letter from the camp near Seneca, Auguf 12.

"On the 12th inft, col. Williamson came to Tomaw-sey, where he saw signs of Indians very fresh; detached captains Perkins and Anderson with 60 men, to track them and reconnoitre; and major Downes went out with 20 men. Capt. Anderson, with 25 men, parted from capt. Perkins, and crossed a creek; soon after capt. Perkins and his 35 men faw two Indians, and fired at them; the Indians fet up the war whoop and ran; the party followed, and were quickly met by a party of the enemy, supposed to be between two and three hundred, who engaged them very furiously. Major Downes fortunately came up in the rear, and capt. Anderson falling on the back of the enemy to the right, the hring was hearst at the town. Colonel Williamion turned out with 1 30 men, who coming close on

the lack of the enemy, made them quickly give min the nack of the charge, being entirely furrounded were mostly cut off. Sixteen were sound dead in see valley when the battle ended; these our men scales, but did not look any further; being now near sun see they were called off by beat of drum. We had two killed and 16 wounded, 3 of the latter died next diy, among whom was captain Lacey, a very brave officer among whom was captain Lacey, a very brave officer and a good man. So close was the engagement, that a front Indian engaged a countryman of mine who was good bruifer and expert in gouging; after breaking their guns, firiking them at each other, they laid hold the country was the fellow. their guis, and his thumbs in the fellow's eye, who roared out cannally nacual, in English, it friend enough. 'Damn you (ays my countryman) you never can have enough while you are alive; he then three him down, fet his foot on his neck, and scalped him him down, let him took one of the broken guins and knocked his brains out. I wish he had let the laster part alone and sent him off without his night-cap, to tell his contrymen how he had been treated.

## NEWARK (New-Jersy) Osiler 19.

Last Saturday a number of the king's troops landed at a place called Fhrog's-Point, about three miles fice the town of West Chester, and eight from King.
Bridge. Soon after they landed, they attempted to pit at the mills opposite West-Chester town, but the bridge being taken up, and the pals well delended by a part of our army, the enemy thought proper to retreat, and immediately encamped, fince which, little more has been done on either fide, in that quarter, than a fmil cannonading.

We hear 60 fail of yessels, with troops on board went up the east river from New-York latt wonday, in order, no doubt, to effect a landing in some other quarter.

Accounts from head-quarters as late as yesterday are, that nothing material had happened there, or at Forey Neck, for some days past, but that an attack was hour, expected. No POST from head-quarters fince Saturday laft.

## PHILADELPHIA. INTELLIGENCE received in CONGRESS, Oc. teber 21ft, from the middle and northern departments.

In the night of the 15th instant general Mercer page ed over to Staten-island with part of the troops posled at Perth-Amboy, and advanced within a few miles of Richmond-Town, having been informed that a company of British troops, one of Hessians, and one of Skinner's militia lay there-colonel Griffin was detached with Colonel Patterson's battalion, and major Clarks at the head of some rifle-men, to fall in upon the ent end of the town, while the remainder of the troops enclosed it on the other quarters; both divisions reached the town by break of day, but not before the energy were alarmed; most of them sled, after exchanging a few shot with col. Griffin's detachment. Two soldiers of the enemy were mortally wounded, and feventees taken prisoners, with the loss only of two soldiers killed on our side. Col. Griffin received a wound in the fox from a musket ball, and lieut. col. Smith was slightly wounded in the arm. Amongst the prisoners taken in this action are eight Hessians. Our troops broughted from Staten-Island 45 muskets, a number of bayonen, cutlasses, &c. and one standard of the British light.

It has been determined in a council of war at head quarters, to remove the army, from the heights of Harlem towards East and West Chester, in order to out flank the enemy and disappoint their intentions.

On Friday the 18th initiant, one of the enemy's at vanced parties near East-Chester fell in with part of col. Glover's brigade, when a imart and close engagement enfued; in which our men behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and drove the enemy back's

their main body. I hat on the rith instant, at \$ o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet on lake Champlain, confissing d one ship mounting 16 guns, one snow mounting the same number, one schooner of 14 guns, two of 12, two floops, a bomb-ketch, and a large vessel (her force us-known) with fifteen or twenty flat bottomed boats at gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounder in their bown, appeared off Cumberland-Head : gen. Arnold with la forces immediately prepared to receive them.—At it o'clock the attack began, at half pair 12 the engage ment became general and very warm; fome of the east my's ships, and all their gondolas, beat up and road within musket shot of our seet. They continued a rest hot fire with round and grape fhot till ; o'clock, when they thought proper to fetire about fix or feven himdred yards diltance, and continued there until dark. Gen. Arnold and his troops conducted themselves de ring this action with great firmness and intrepidity, and made a better relistance than could have been expeded against a force so greatly superior-the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a schooner were lost in the cogagement, but all the men were faved. The energianded a large number of Indians on Schuyler's Idas and on each shore, who kept up an incessant sire, but did little damage. The enemy had to appearance up wards of 1000 men in batteaus prepared for boarding.

The enemy's force being so greatly superior, it was determined in council to remove to Crown-Point, in order to refit and collect our force. At so'clock, p. ... the 12th, our fleet weighed anchor with a fresh breen to the fouthward : the enemy's fleet at the fame time got under way; our gondolas made very little wif a-head.—In the evening the wind moderated, and at made such progress that at six o'clock next morning we were about 28 miles from Crown-Point. The ent my's fleet was very little above Schuyler's Ifland, the wind breezed up to the fouthward, so that we gamed very little by beating or rowing; at the same time the enemy took a fresh breeze from the N. R. and, by the time we had reached Split-Rock, were along fide of the The Washington and the Congress were in the rest the rest of our fleet were a-head, except two goaloss sink as a color of the rest of two goaloss sink as a color of two goaloss. funk at Schuyler's Island .—The Washington guler was in such a shattered condition, and had so many me killed and wounded that the firuck to the enemy and receiving a few broadlides. The Congress was then st tacked by a flip mounting twelve is pounder, a fchooner of 14 fixes, and one of 12 fixes; two gales her stern, and one on her broadside, within make short. The enemy kept up an incessant fire about the glasses with shirts. gladies with round and grape thot, which was thurs

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